THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1000.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

Armistead Anderson,

(Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the Brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post-Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favor him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, May 11, 1802. ep 3w

N. B. A. Anderson, for a few days, may be found at the late house of Austin and Anderson.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices. for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

JUST RECEIVED,

And For Sale by

W. & D. Burr,

First house below the Eagle Tavern,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Men's Laced Clock Silk Hose; Striped and plain Nankeens; Jeans; Fustians; Bandannoes; Chintz Shawls; Fans; Linens, &c. Which will be sold low by the Piece or Dozen.

On Hand, as usual,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS & SHOES,

Also Just Received, a few

Elegant Military Cock'd Beavers,

And Drab and Drab Green under Summer Beavers.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. 1aw tf

On the second Monday in June next, at Northumberland Court-House, being Northumberland court day, I shall proceed to sell that well-known and valuable TRACT OF LAND, *called*

HACK's NECK,

LYING in Northumberland county, containing by estimation fourteen hundred acres, more or less, late the property of colonel John Gordon; or so much thereof, as will be sufficient to discharge two debts due Overton Cosby and others. This land is of a fertile soil, beautifully situated on the Potomak river, near the mouth thereof—and will be sold under a Deed of Trust from said Gordon to me, to secure the payment of the aforesaid debts, which are to be discharged in Tobacco on Rappahannock river, of the inspections of Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Port-Royal or Hobbshole warehouses. A further description of this land is unnecessary, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase, will view the premises before the day of sale.

Sto: Towles.

April 24, 1802. [6t§]

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for the 4th Circuit in the Eastern Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1801, in favor of Stansbury & Haydock, against John Segar,

WILL BE SOLD,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

For ready money, on Thursday the 10th day of June,

A HALF ACRE

LOT OF LAND,

With a two story House thereon,

LYING in the town of Dunkirk, in the county of King and Queen, which Lot is known in the plan of said town by No. 2, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, the property of the said John Segar, to satisfy Stansbury & Haydock, one thousand and one dollars, with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of 5 per centum per annum from the 27th day of October, 1796, till payment, and the costs of suit, together with the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, Commissioner.

May 8th, 1802. tds.

P. S. The sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 12 and 2 o'Clock.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

Recreation.

G. GREEN,

VERY respectfully informs the Citizens of Richmond and Manchester, that he has prepared, at a great expense, a curious Exhibition of Miniature

Transparent Illuminations,

with brilliant coloured LAMPS, for the inspection. It will be opened on Monday next, for one week only, at the Free-Masons' Hall, from 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, until one in the afternoon, and from 3 in the afternoon, until 9 at night.

The price of each Exhibition will be only half a dollar for two persons.

G. Green hopes that Gentlemen will be particularly attentive in bringing the Ladies to this pleasing Recreation.

Richmond, May 14, 1802.

Mrs. Booth & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the ship Octavo, from London, an

Elegant Assortment of

MILLENERY.

—LIKEWISE—

Fashionable Dresses,

Of all descriptions, now open for Sale their house, next door to Mr. *Robert Mitchell's*, near the Market.

May 14th, 1802.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

AN ASSISTANT wanted who understands the dead languages. Application by letter may be left at this office, addressed to A. Y.

April 26th, 1802. eptf

ALL persons having demands against the estate of NATHANIEL BURWELL, deceased, (of King William county) are desired to send them to the subscriber—who has for sale several families of valuable NEGROES, belonging to the estate.

LEWIS BURWELL,

Executor.

Richmond, 10th May, 1802. 3t

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Spring Goods,

Which they are now opening at their lumber house, on the back street.

Richmond, May 1, 1802. (4w)

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

Upon the third reading of the bill, from the Senate, entitled "an act to amend the Judicial System of the United States."

Mr. *Bayard*.—I am decidedly opposed to the passage of this law. Its defects are as numerous as its provisions And it introduces not a single improvement into the system it is designed to amend. I mean not to trouble the house with an extended or detailed view of the subject. Considering the value of our time, from the small portion which remains before the session will terminate, by the resolution we have passed, I shall consent myself with pointing out some objections to the bill—which according to the opinion I entertain, furnish sufficient ground to induce gentlemen to refuse to it their assent.

The 9th section which happens at present to be under my eye, contains a provision not simply absurd but extremely mischievous. I should have moved to recommit the section, could I have flattered myself with the most distant prospect, that any motion I made, supported by any reason which could be advanced upon this subject, would have been adopted by a majority of the house.

But sir, having failed in many amendments, recommitted by very plain and strong sense, I was unwilling to waste time in a vain effort, which would have been resisted, without the trouble of attending to its object.

The section to which I refer, provides that *all causes and process, either of a civil or criminal nature*, which shall be depending or returnable in any of the circuit or *district courts of the United States* on the 1st day of July next, shall be continued and transferred and returnable to the circuit *and district courts established by this act.*

Causes depending or process returnable to any district court in the United States, are to be transferred to the circuit and district courts established by this act. By the act there is a *circuit court* instituted in each district, but no *new district court* is established except in the district of North-Carolina and Tennessee.

One of two things must therefore follow, either that all causes in the district courts of the other districts, must be transferred to the district courts, of North-Carolina and of Tennessee, or be carried into the circuit courts, which the act establishes in the several districts. However absurd this operation may be, yet as the power of the legislature to produce it, cannot be denied, the express and unequivocal words of the law must take effect.

It is not the design, I presume, to abolish the district courts, and though they are suffered to exist, they are capriciously stript of all their business which is cumulated upon the circuit court. I ask if gentlemen can give a different construction to this section, if they can deny the operation I attribute to it, and if there be a single member who will undertake its defence.

In looking, Mr. Speaker, through the bill before us, I discover but one defect of the ancient system which it attempts to correct. That is the rotatory constitution of the circuit court, in relation to the judges who composed it. The act confines particular judges of the supreme court, to the several circuits which it creates. This provision designs that the circuit courts shall always be composed of the same judges. This might have been considered as an useful improvement, if pains had not been afterwards taken, to render it abortive. The law has not named though it has contrived to designate personally, the judges of the supreme court, at present assigned to hold the courts in the several circuits. But as successive vacancies happen on the bench of the supreme court, the judges are by allotment to be assigned anew to their different circuits.

This provision produces the very evil, and the only one which the bill professes to correct in the old system.

As there are six judges and generally advanced in life, vacancies from death or resignation must occur in very short periods. Upon each vacancy every judge ceases to be attached to a particular circuit and must wait for a new allotment to know the circuit to which he is to belong.—The judges had formerly the power of assigning themselves particular circuits, and the only change which is introduced is that an assignment of the judges once made, it cannot be varied till a vacancy on the bench occurs. This however must happen so frequently as to expose the circuit court to the same oscillations, in the administration of justice, as were experienced and complained of, under the old system.

I would beg also that gentlemen would give us some information upon a point of great importance and of great doubt, which arises out of the arrangements on this subject. After a vacancy occurs on the bench of the supreme court, what is the situation of the circuit courts, before a new allotment is made by the judges of the supreme court.

Upon every new appointment, the allotment is to be made, and until it is made, the power of the judges in their ancient circuits would seem to be suspended. The allotment can only be made at a session of the supreme court, and as the court has but one annual session in the month of February, if a vacancy should happen and an appointment be made in the month of March or of April, the circuit courts would be suspended for more than a year, and the whole business of the courts destroyed by discontinuance. Is it possible that gentlemen can give their assent to a bill, pregnant with such mischief and injustice. Can they suppose that this thin veil, this gauzy covering, will conceal from the eyes of the world, the latent design of destroying the judiciary power of the United States, by rendering it incapable of attaining justice and productive only of vexation and expence.

The 4th section of the bill contains a provision which certainly transcends the power of congress, great as it has appeared during the existing session. It enacts that the courts in the 5th circuit shall be holden by the present *chief justice* and the judge of the district in which the court shall be holden. The law has no limitation and designed as a permanent system. If, suppose therefore that the *present chief justice* associated with the district judges is *forever* to compose the circuit court of the 5th circuit. This, sir, might have been an oversight in draughting the bill, but what will it be when with our eyes open we adopt it in the law. Will the public be satisfied with laughing at the absurdity, without suspecting the integrity of the motive which induced the house to assent to it.

I will not fatigue you, Mr. Speaker, with the useless labour of attending to a critical examination of the incongruities and absurdities which abound in the bill, but I call, and I have a right to call upon the friends of it to come forward and point out a single particular in which it corrects a defect in the old system.

Do gentlemen suppose that the people of this country have no understanding? Do they imagine that they will always remain the dupes of empty words, that they will look no farther than the title of a law, and continue to repose an implicit faith, after finding themselves repeatedly deceived? You call this "a bill to amend the judicial system of the United States;" but amendment is not the effect, and nothing is more remotefrom the design of it.

Having enumerated the defects of the ancient system upon a former occasion, I will not now repeat them, but I will affirm, and if I am wrong the advocates of the bill will expose the error, that not one of those defects is removed by the present law.

There is one view of this subject which requires that information should be given not to the house simply, but immediately to the nation. It is the design of gentlemen by this bill to destroy of the present judges of the circuit courts during the period of their political existence, allowed by the repealing act which was lately passed. This law is to take immediate effect. It breaks down all the circuit, formed by the act of 1801, and throws the districts into new circuits.

The present judges were appointed and commissioned for certain circuits. A judge commissioned for the first circuit could exercise no authority in the second.

The new arrangement, abolishing the old circuits, how are the judges to determine the boundaries of their power.

I shall be allowed to exemply my view by stating the case relative to the state to which I belong. Under the law of 1801, Delaware was a member of the third circuit. By the present bill she was comprehended in the fourth. The question, therefore, is whether a commission to hold a court in the third circuit will authorize a judge to hold one in the fourth. Is the point exempt from all doubt? And are we excusable in leaving a doubt upon a point of such consequence and responsibility?

While we are passing this law the courts are in session, the judges, obedient to the obligations of duty, are exercising the solemn functions of their office, and while they are occupied as they believe in administering justice, if we abolish their legitimate authority, we render them, their officers and suitors, trespassers, and might expose them even to the accusation of murder.

Will not gentlemen avow their intentions on this point, and by a few plain words enable the judges distinctly to perceive the path which they are to pursue.

But, sir, when I look on the object of the bill, I become sensible how idle it is for me to ask for any thing however moderate and reasonable it may be.

To accomplish that object, every objection will be trodden under foot.

This act is not designed to amend the judicial system—that is but pretence. If amendment had been in view, gentlemen would have contrived a better plan than the present bill proposes, which I panegyrize by calling it a miserable piece of patchwork. No, sir, *the design of this bill is to prevent the usual session, of the supr me court in next June.* It is to prevent that court from expressing their opinion upon the validity of the act lately passed which abolished the offices of the judges of the circuit courts, until the act has gone into full execution and the excitement of the public mind is abated. I know not that the subject would be brought before the judges, or that they would officially take it up, but it is the fear of their solemn opinion, and a knowledge of the just reverence which the people of this country entertain for judicial decision, which has given birth to the present expedient. Could a less motive induce gentlemen to agree to suspend the sessions of the supreme court for fourteen months? The last session was in December; the judges are forbidden to assemble again till fourteen months from that time have expired. Could a more dangerous precedent than this be established? May it not lead to the virtual abolition of a court the existence of which is required by the constitution. If the functions of the court can be suspended by law for 14 months, what time will arrest us before we arrive at ten or twenty years? This

objection to the bill alone would be fatal in my mind. We have offered an amendment upon this point, enabling the judges of the supreme court to meet in June. We have begged gentlemen to accede to this amendment, if for no other reason than to banish the aspersions as to the object of the bill, but though we are told they are indifferent as to the opinion of the supreme court upon the validity of their late act, yet we find this this bill tenaciously adhered to, and that with all its imperfections about it, it is to be converted into a law. The majority, sir, must have their will, but I am deceived if their triumph is of long duration. The people of America can be governed but a short time by empty words and hollow pretences.

The yeas and nays were then called for, on the third reading.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Archer, Bacon, Bailey, Bowen, Brent, Brown, Butler, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Cutts, Dawson, Dickson, Elmendorf, Fowler, Giles, Gray, Hanna, Heister, Helms, Holland, Holmes, Leib, Milledge, New, Nicholson, Smilie, I. Smith, J. Smith, of New-York, J. Smith, of Virginia, S. Smith, Southerd, Stanford, Stewart, Stanton, Taliaferro, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Courtland, Van Ness, Van Horne, R. Williams—46.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Boude, Campbell, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Daws, Dennis, Elmer, Foster, Goddard, Griswold, Hastings, Henderson, Huger, Lowndes, L. R. Morris, T. Morris, Mott, Plater, Read, Stanley, Stratton, Talmage, Tenney, Tillinghast, Upham, Wadsworth L. Williams, Woods—30.

REPORT

Of the committee appointed "to enquire and report whether monies drawn from the treasury have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated, and whether the same have been regularly accounted for; and to report likewise whether any further arrangements are necessary to promote economy, enforce adherence to legislative restrictions, and secure the accountability of persons entrusted with public money," concluded from our last.

The advances necessary for defraying the expences of the military and naval establishments were formerly made in part to individuals who have accounted directly with that department; but since the law of the 16th of June, 1798, the whole of the monies have been paid to the treasurer as agent for these two departments, and have been subject to the drafts of the respective secretaries. The letter of the secretary of the treasury, under date of the 9th of April, accompanied by sundry abstracts (marked from A 1, to A 9, inclusive) together with the statements of the two accountants (marked E, e, 1, e 2, e 3; and F, respectively) herewith reported, exhibit the amount advanced, settled and remaining unaccounted for in each department. From these it appears, that from the first day of January, 1797, to the end of the year 1801, the advances made by the treasury on account of the war department, have amounted (exclusive of a sum in the hands of the treasurer) to dollars 9,846,963 29.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Of which there have been paid to individuals who have accounted with, or are accountable to the treasury, a sum of	1,390,238	22
And there have been paid by virtue of the warrants of the secretary of war, or to individuals accountable to the war department, the sum of	8,456,725	7
Making an aggregate equal to the above sum of	9,846,963	29
To which is to be added a balance remaining unaccounted for on the books of the accountants, on the first of January, 1797,	1,756,391	36
Making in the whole a sum chargeable to the war department, from the year 1797 to 1801, (both inclusive) of	10,213,116	43

Of which the accountant has settled and rendered to the treasury, accounts to the amount of 6,355,923 dollars and 93 cents; leaving a balance of 3,877,192 dollars and 50 cents unaccounted for, or not yet settled.

	Dolls.	Cts.
The monies advanced to the navy department, from its establishment in 1798, to the 31st of March, 1801, exclusively of the sum paid by the treasury to individuals, amount to	9,981,313	73
Of which sum, accounts have been settled by the accountant, and rendered to the treasury, to the amount of	5,810,661	98
Leaving unaccounted for, or unsettled balance of	4,170,651	75
Dollars,	9,981,313	73

These sums differ in amount, nominally, from those contained in the statement annexed to the letter of the secretary of the treasury, of 2d of March, but the difference is explained, and the actual amount proved to be the same in the letter, and statements of the 9th of April.

The statements of the accountant, although they exhibit balances apparently unaccounted for, to a large amount, will likewise shew that accounts have been rendered for a considerable portion, which are in a train of settlement, but not finally closed.

The late hour at which the voluminous documents accompanying this report were received by the committee (upon the 9th April) and the labor necessary to investigate such a mass of accounts, and of advances unaccounted for, particularly in the war and navy departments, embracing an expenditure of 20 millions of dollars, have rendered it impossible for the committee, consistently with their attention to their other duties, to form an opinion as to the manner in which this sum has been expended. But from the partial view which they have taken, they beg leave to present some facts and principles which they believe to be worthy of the notice of congress.

There are two previous requisites which are necessary to justify the expenditure of public money, and without which no legal expenditure can be made; first, that the expenditure for the object to which it is applied, should be authorised by law: and secondly, that an appropriation should have been to cover that authorised expence. In the war and navy departments this rule does not appear to have been strictly adhered to in all cases; but for the reasons above assigned, the committee have been unable to ascertain how far it has been departed from. The most prominent instances which have yet presented themselves, are herewith stated:

By an act passed on the 25th of February, in the year 1799, an authority was given to the president of the United States, to cause to be built, six ships of war, to be armed with, and to carry not less than 74 guns each, and to build or purchase six sloops of war to be armed with 18 guns each. In part of the necessary expenditures for these objects, a sum not exceeding one million of dollars was appropriated by the same law.—And by another act passed on the same day, it was declared that two docks should be erected in suitable places under the direction of the president of the United States, for the convenience of repairing the public ships, and the sum of 50,000 dollars was appropriated for that purpose; and by another act passed on the same day, the sum of 200,000 dollars was appropriated to be laid out in the purchase of growing or other timber, or of lands on which timber is growing suitable for the navy, and to cause the proper measures to be taken to have the same preserved for the future uses of the navy. Under this authority only, the then secretary of the navy expended the sum of 135,846 dollars and 92 cents, in the purchase of six navy-yards, at Portsmouth, Charlestown, (Massachusetts) New-York, Philadelphia, Gosport, (Virginia) and the city of Washington. For this expenditure the committee conceive that no authority was given by law, nor appropriation made, except for two docks above-mentioned, as the sum of one million of dollars was appropriated by the act of 1799, for building or purchasing the ships only, and the sum of 200,000 dollars for the purchase of timber. As public ships of war had been, before, built under a similar authority for the use of the United States, at private yards, and as congress did, at the same time that they authorised the building or purchasing the ships, provide for the erection of *two* docks *only*, the committee are of opinion, that four of the navy yards were purchased without authority, and the money misapplied which was paid for them.

In the war department there also appears to have been a transaction equally unauthorized. In the year a pile of buildings was commenced under the directions of the then secretary of war, on the banks of the Schulkill near the city of Philadelphia, which have since been carried on in a manner highly expensive. These buildings have been called a *Laboratory*, and although yet in an unfinished state, have already cost the United States 152,608 dollars and 5 cents, which sum has been paid out of the appropriations heretofore made for the quartermaster's department. The committee are of opinion that this expenditure of money could not be justified at any time, but more particularly at a moment when the United States were borrowing money at a high rate of interest to meet objects which the legislature considered as necessary, and had sanctioned by law.

The committee beg leave likewise to refer to an important principle formerly settled by the executive, and actually practised upon in the war department, in relation to the expenditure of public money, which they deem improper in a government like ours, where taxes cannot be imposed but by public consent, and where monies arising from those taxes cannot be disbursed but upon the authority of a law previously passed by the representatives of the nation. By an act passed on the 9th of February, in the year 1793, the president is directed to cause the monies drawn from the treasury, for the purpose of intercourse with foreign nations, to be settled, by causing the same to be accounted for specifically in all cases wherein the expenditure thereof may, in his judgment, be made public; and by making a certificate or certificates, or causing the secretary of state to make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure, as he may think it advisable not to specify; and such certificates are to be taken as sufficient vouchers for the sums expressed to have been expended. The policy of this law the committee do not intend to question, but it is clear that it extends only to cases of compensation for what are usually termed "*secret services*" that may be rendered to the United States in their intercourse with foreign nations. The section above recited has been engrafted into two laws passed in the respective years of 1798 and 1800, but in every law on the subject, it has been confined to foreign intercourse, and in the act of 1800 is further limited to the *contingent* expences only of foreign intercourse. It has not, therefore, been without considerable surprize that the committee have seen the same principle applied to the expenditures of the war department.

In the instructions given by the secretary of war to the accountant of the war department, in his letter of the 28th of December, 1797, herewith reported and marked L, a rule is positively laid down, that expenditures for secret services rendered in relation to the duties of the war department, are to be admitted. And on the 20th day of December, in the year 1799, the secretary of the treasury made a report on this subject to the president of the United States, (subjoined and marked M) in which the principle is again recognized as applicable to the departments of state, war and navy. On the subsequent day the president accordingly signed two certificates as vouchers for monies said to have been expended in relation to the duties of the war department, which certificates are annexed to this report, and are marked N and O. The committee entertain no doubt as to the illegality of this measure, as it is authorised by no law whatsoever, and they had flattered themselves that the federal government required no services of any nature which ought to be concealed from the officers of the treasury, or from the legislature. They consider these facts as coming properly under the head of expenditures, not authorized by law.

Two other cases of exceptionable expenditure in the war department, have been sufficiently examined to warrant a report upon them. The first relates to an appointment conferred by the late president on Uriah Tracy, esq. in the summer of the year 1800, while he was a member of the senate of the United States. The second relates to a payment made from the contingent fund of the war department, to Mrs. Ariana French, of Georgetown, in the month of July, 1800: neither of these are very extensive in amount, but both deemed important for the precedent they may hereafter furnish.

It appears from a document herewith exhibited and marked P, that Mr. Tracy was appointed "to visit and examine into the actual state of the garrisons, Indian trading houses, factories, &c. in the N. W. Territory, on the Mississippi, and on the frontiers of Tennessee and Georgia," and that Mr. Tracy received for this service the sum of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and five cents; seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and five cents being for travelling and other incidental expenses, and twelve hundred and thirty-two dollars for his compensation, from the sixteenth of June to the sixteenth of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred, at eight dollars per day. From the accounts exhibited by Mr. Tracy for his expences, it will be seen that during these five months he visited Pittsburg, Presque Isle, Niagara, Detroit and Michillimackenack but did not fulfil the other objects of his mission.

The committee cannot forbear to remark, that Mr. Tracy's acceptance of this appointment has the appearance at least of inconsistency with that part of the constitution which provides that "no person holding an office under the United States shall be a member of either house of congress." Mr. Tracy was at the time of receiving the appointment, during the whole of its continuance, and has ever since been a member of the senate of the United States; and from an inspection of the pay roll of the senate, the committee find that for the last seventeen days of the five months of his service, under the above appointment, he not only has his expenses borne by the public to a considerable amount, and received likewise eight dollars per day, but that he at the same time received, as a member of the senate, six dollars per day for travelling from Litchfield, in Connecticut, to the seat of government; a distance of three hundred and forty-four miles—twenty miles being allowed for travelling one day.

James M'Henry, esq. former secretary of war, resigned that office, it is believed, in the month of May, 1800, and the document marked R, hereto annexed, shews that in the month of April preceding, Mrs. Ariana French leased a house to him for one year, to commence from the first of June following; that an award was made between the parties, by which it was declared, that Mr. M'Henry should pay to Mrs. French the sum of two hundred and eight dollars and ninety-five cents, for damages sustained by her, by reason of his not occupying her house agreeably to the contract, and that in conformity to the opinions of the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of the navy, and by the direction of the secretary of war, this sum was paid to Mrs. French out of the fund for defraying the contingent expenses of the war department.

Upon the whole the committee are of opinion that considerable sums of the public money have been greatly misapplied, and that much expense has been incurred without any legal authority; but for the reasons before assigned, it has been impossible for them to make a complete investigation. Nor do they believe that an investigation entirely satisfactory can be made, unless the house should think proper to appoint a committee for this purpose to sit during the recess with directions to make a report to the next session of congress.

The committee deem it their duty to observe, that appropriations for the contingencies of the war and navy departments are, at all times, liable to abuse, not only from the very large sums usually appropriated therefor, but, also from the impracticability of specifying by law, the precise object to which such sums are applicable; and the committee are of opinion, that giving publicity to the accounts of the expenditures of monies appropriated for contingencies, would have the most direct tendency to correct the latitude of construction formerly exercised in that respect by the heads of those departments, to promote economy in, and attach a proper degree of confidence to the future proceedings in those departments. And the committee can discern no possible inconvenience in a disclosure of that nature, since they believe, that there is no necessity nor propriety for applying the principle of secret service money to either of those departments; and at least, it ought to be so considered until it should be otherwise determined by law.

The committee are, therefore, of opinion that a clause to this effect, ought to be inserted in the bill already reported by them, respecting the accountability of public officers.

For other arrangements which appear to be necessary "to promote economy, enforce adherence to legislative restrictions, and secure the accountability of persons entrusted with public money," they refer to the bill reported by them during the present session, to provide for the due application of pulic money, and to secure the accountability of persons entrusted therewith, and also to the communication of the secretary of the treasury, made to them on the 2d day of March last.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CASH
GIVEN FOR
TOBACCO,
AT the second house below the Eagle Tavern, by
John Richard, & Co.
Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, March 20.

One passage in General Leclerc's letter will not escape particular notice.—"The guns, powder, and cannon, found at the Cape, were furnished by the United States."—He does not say furnished by Americans, speaking generally; or does he charge England, with whom France has been so long at war, with aiding the cause of the revolting colonists.—No, the passage to which we allude, is pointed directly against the government of America, with what view, time will disclose.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

The definitive treaty, that treaty, in which it was asserted, "nothing was left to higgle about" drags heavily by the way. The objection, which Spain makes to the cession of Trinidada, is said to be one obstacle, and another is thought to arise from a disagreement with respect to the guarantee of the independence of Malta.—Whatever objections Spain may make are suggested by France, who may, possibly, upon reflection, not wish to place Trinidada in the hands of England, tho' for our parts, we can give no credit to the report, that she is ready to yield us Martinique as a compensation. As to Malta, it is very probable, that Russia may decline the expensive and useless charge of yielding that island an efficient guarantee, which can only be done by keeping up a Russian garrison in it. If Russia refuses, the French will certainly propose the King of Naples, and then we shall repeat Mr. Cobbett's question to Lord Hawkesbury: "who is to guarantee the King of Naples?" This prince is himself a tenant at will under the Consul of France and the president of the Italian Republic (offices which are now happily united in the person of Buonaparte,) and who can be weak enough to confide to his hands the preservation of Malta from the power of France? Yet, will France strenuously contend for this point, nor should we be at all astonished if our ministers were to give it up: for, after having consented to the sailing of the French, Dutch, and Spanish, armaments, while they felt the necessity of sending out a British fleet to watch their movements, there is no act of condescention, which the enemy may not expect at their hands. By referring to page 140, it will be perceived that Spain has adopted such commercial regulations, as will shut out from her ports all merchandize except that of France; and by a careful attention to the very valuable report of the American Secretary of the Treasury, which we have inserted at great length, it will be found, that his calculations are predicated upon the presumption of a great diminution in the imposts of the United States, which imposts chiefly arise from the imports of British manufactures, in which he of course, counts upon a considerable diminution.

A Letter to Sir Frederick M. Eden, on this subject, will be inserted hereafter; in the mean time we request our readers to compare the statements and calculation of the American Secretary with those of Mr. Cobbett, in his letters to M. Addington, and we are assured they will agree with the letter, that a very great diminution must take place in our exports to America, in consequence of the peace. A fearful falling off has already marked the business and the receipts of the Custom House. Some of the merchants, with an impatience, which may very well be excused, in their present circumstances, have pressed Mr. Addington with anxious inquiries about the conclusion of the definitive treaty, as if that would once more enliven their affairs. That some part of the present stagnation of trade proceeds from uncertainty, respecting that treaty, is evident; but the far greater part of it is to be placed to the account of the *regular decline*, which began on the fatal first of October, and which will never stop, 'till the tonnage of Great Britain is reduced to one half of its present bulk. We know, that on this point, our opinions are in direct opposition to those of Mr. Pitt, and for the sake of our country, we sincerely wish, that events may prove him not to be less our superior in commercial knowledge than he is in eloquence and in rank.—*Cobbett.*

The following is an abſtract of the anſwer given by the Court of Pruſſia to the note delivered by the Hanoverian Miniſter:

"His Pruſſian Majeſty has at all times conceived that the principle laid down by his Majeſty the Elector of Brunſwick-Lunenburgh, was the chief baſis of the indemnities, and publicly declared that the indemnifications could not take place but through the means of ſecularisations, conſequently, that the poſſeſſions of the Princes and hereditary branches could in no manner be applied to ſuch indemnities.

"It, however appears from the Treaty of Luneville, and other conventions not leſs ſacred, as well as from the nature and tendency of the fact itſelf, that there do exiſt other principles neceſſarily connected with the aforeſaid Treaty, and from which his Majeſty cannot depart.

"Among the hereditary Houſes of Germany, ſuch alone have a right to be indemnified as have by the ceſſion of the left bank of the Rhine, experienced a real loſs of territory and population

"Moreover, agreeably to the 5th Article of the Treaty of Luneville, the Houſe of Tuſcany is to be indemnified in Germany for the loſs of its dominions in Italy; and by a preceeding convention, the Houſe of Orange has a right to receive its indemnities in the Empire, for having loſt its dignities and hereditary privileges in Holland.

"The whole of the Empire intereſted in the object; in future tranquility and its exiſtence depends on the ſpeedy concluſion of the affair relative to the indemnities: it is, therefore, impoſſible that the buſineſs ſhould be further interrupted by new claims and new demands.

"His Majeſty (the inſtrument before us ſtates) will not ſee with indifference that freſh difficulties and new ſubjects for delay ſhould be ſtarted, in order to prevent him from being indemnified for his individual and real loſſes, &c."

ST. DOMINGO.

In the name of the French Government.

ARRETE.

The general in chief conſidering that thoſe military circumſtances which have forced him till now, to lay ſome reſtraints in the free ingreſs and egreſs of veſſels belonging to this nation, as well as thoſe of foreign powers, in the three principal ports of the colony, to wit, the Cape, Port Republic, and that of the Cayes, have ceaſed. Conſidering alſo, that the ſupplies for the army are rendered ſufficiently certain to leave to thoſe engaged in commerce, the free diſpoſal of their commodities; reſerving at the ſame time, to the government, the refuſal, orders as follows:

Art. 1. All veſſels belonging to the nation, as well as ſtrangers, may enter and freely depart from the three ports abovementioned, in this colony, which alone are opened to external commerce, conforming themſelves to the preceding Arretes, the one relative to the duties, and dated the 13th Ventoſe, (4th March) the other to the movements of the ports of the 15th ſame month.

Art. 2. By the Arretes above cited, it was ſolely the intention of the general in chief, to ſecure to the government the juſt payment of the duties to which it was entitled, but at the ſame time it was far from his intention to embarraſs trade. In conſequence of which, the general in chief inſtructs the commanders of the ports, and the overſeers of the duties, to take off the uſeleſs reſtraints which have been impoſed upon commerce, and that in future they ſhall be conſidered as illegal exactions.

Art. 3. The diſpoſitions of the Arrete of the 15th Ventoſe, which forbids all captains to take any paſſengers on board their veſſels, without having previouſly obtained the permiſſion of the commandant of the place from whence they depart, are ſtill continued in force.

Art. 4. Immediately on the arrival of any veſſel, the director of the cuſtoms ſhall furniſh the commiſſary, charged with the purchaſe of ſupplies for the army, with a liſt of the articles on board, together with their price; which commiſſary ſhall be obliged, within 24 hours, to notify the captain, of ſuch articles as he may be in want of for the ſervice of the army, and with his conſent, contract with him for the purchaſe of the ſame; if however the commiſſary ſhould neglect to do ſo within the time time above ſpecified, the captain will then be at liberty to diſpoſe of his cargo as he may think proper.

Art. 5. All the laws and arretes prohibiting the exportation of bullion and ſpecie, are maintained and ſhall be rigidly enforced.

Art. 6. The chief of the etat major ſhall cauſe this arrete to be printed, and ſent to the different ports of the colony—it ſhall be addreſſed to the colonial prefect.

Given at the general headquarters of the Cape, 23d Germinal, (13th April) 10th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) LECLERC,
General in Chief.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

Dreadful Conflagration!

By a gentleman from Wilkeſbarre, we learn, that an immenſe extent of woodland, to the weſt of that town, was in flames, which were ſpreading with an alarming progreſſion. The late ſingular appearance in our horizon, has been attributed to this circumſtance.

The foregoing accident is owing to the hunters, who have ſet fire to a particular ſpot with a view of facilitating their ſport, found it impoſſible to reſtrain the flames.

We learn further from Wilkeſbarre, that at a late trial before the ſupreme court of this ſtate, in the caſe of the Connecticut intruders, a difference of opinion took place between the preſiding judges, Yates and Brackenridge; the latter declaring the law for the puniſhment of intruders unconſtitutional. The queſtion of conſtitutionality is to become the ſubject of legal deliberation.

In Cobbett's Weekly Political Regiſter of March 20, treating of the diſpatches from Leclerc, the following obſervation occurs—

"If Touſſaint ſhould retreat to the United States of America, where he has 200,000 dollars in the bank of New-York, the war of St. Domingo will be of very ſhort duration indeed."

The following is alſo found in a recent number of the ſame publication—

"It is a fact, which is not generally known, but with miniſters are doubtleſs well acquainted, that there have been at Paris, for ſome time paſt, ſeveral chiefs of the Illinois nation, accompanied by interpreters and agents, duly authorized to treat with Buonaparte, who has entertained and careſſed them in the ſame manner and for the ſame purpoſe, that he entertains and careſſes the Egyptian Mamelukes, whom he keeps in his pay and about his perſon. With theſe Indians he has lately entered into an alliance, the firſt object of which is the taking poſſeſſion of Detroit, which is ſituated between the lakes Erie, St. Clair, and Huron, and which has ever been regarded as the key to Canada. At this moment an expedition is preparing in the ports of France, under the command of General Bernadotte, who is to be accompanied by all the Indian natives now in France, and who, with the French army, are to be landed at New Orleans, and carry into execution the project on ſeizing the fur trade, and on the provinces of Canada when their meaſures are duly matured. A chain of military poſts, from the confluence of the rivers Illinois and Miſſiſippi, in an eaſterly direction to the lakes Erie, &c. will enable the French to enter Canada, at their pleaſure, or oblige us to keep up an army of enormous amount. In the Floridas, the French have determined to eſtabliſh a naval port in the bay of Spiritu Santo, which is ſituated on the weſtern coaſt of eaſt Florida, and in the Gulph of Mexico, where abundance of proviſions for the navy may be eaſily obtained, and where, in any future war with this country, the French cruizers, in co-operation with others from the Havannah, may ſucceſsfully annoy the trade that paſſes the Gulph Stream. Will the Americans view this with indifference."

From the N. E. Palladium.

The "WHOLE DEBT!"

IN the "*National Intelligencer*," we find the following remarks: "The proceedings of the Federal Legiſlature have developed another great feature of the "*republican*" ſyſtem. An act has paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives, "*making proviſion for the redemption of the WHOLE DEBT of the United States*," &c. The democrats, when out of power, declared their indiſpoſition to every unneceſſary or wanton increaſe of debt, accompanied by a ſolemn deſire, by meaſures the moſt effectual, to diminiſh, and ultimately to extinguiſh the exiſting debt. Theſe were their *profeſſions*. The public are now poſſeſſed of their *acts*; and the moſt perfect *harmony* is found to ſubſiſt between them."

In the 4th ſection of the bill for redeeming the WHOLE DEBT of the United States, we read:

"That the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund be, and they hereby are empowered with the approbation of the Preſident of the United States, as an inſtalments or part of the principal of the Dutch debt become due, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, either in America or abroad, by a re-loan, or prolongation of the loan heretofore obtained, or by new loan, the ſums requiſite for the payment of the ſaid inſtalments or parts of principal: *Provided*, That the United Sates ſhall have a right to reimburſe any loan thus made within ſix years after the date of the ſame; and that the rate of intereſt thereupon ſhall not exceed five per centum per annum, nor the charges thereupon the rate of five per centum on the capital borrowed."

In the 5th ſection of the bill for paying the WHOLE DEBT, we read again:

"That for the purpoſe of more effectually ſecuring the reimburſement of the Dutch debt, the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund may, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the Preſident of the United States, to contract, either with the bank of the United States, or with any other public inſtitution, or with individuals, for the payment in Holland, of the whole, or any part of the principal of the ſaid Dutch debt, and of the intereſt and charges accruing on the ſame, as the ſaid demands become due, on ſuch terms as the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall think moſt advantageous to the U. States; or to employ either the ſaid bank, or any other public inſtitution, or any individual or individuals, as agent or agents, for the purpoſe of purchaſing bills of exchange, or any other kind of remittances, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the intereſt and principal of ſaid debt, and to allow to ſuch agent or agents a compenſation not exceeding one fourth of one per cent. on the remittances thus purchaſed or procured them, under the direction of the ſaid commiſſioners."

Once more—in the 6th ſection of this bill for the redemption of the WHOLE DEBT, we read:

"That the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund be, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the Preſident of the United States, to employ, if they ſhall deem it neceſſary, an agent in Europe, for the purpoſe of tranſacting any buſineſs relative to the diſcharge of the Dutch debt, and to the loans authorized by this or any other act, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the ſame; and alſo to allow a compenſation, not exceeding three thouſand dollars a year, to be paid out of any monies in the treaſury, not otherwiſe appropriated."

Now let us note, and bring together a few particulars contained in this bill; In the firſt place the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund are authorized to re-loan the whole of the Dutch debt, amounting to 9,000,000 of dollars, as faſt as the inſtalments ſhall become due, for ſix years each; in the ſecond place the commiſſioners are empowered to employ an agent in the country to purchaſe bills or other remittances for the payment of the Dutch debt, with a commiſſion amounting to 5000 dollars; and in the laſt place, the commiſſioners are authorized by the bill to employ an agent in Europe to tranſact any buſineſs relative to the diſcharge of the Dutch debt, with a ſalary of 3000 dollars a year. Thus we ſee in what manner the foreign debt is to be paid, and the *harmony* between the *profeſſions* and *acts* of Democrats. Under the former adminiſtration bankers were employed in Holland, inſtead of an agent at the expence of 5000 dollars a year; and the government tranſacted its own buſineſs, inſtead of employing contractors at an expence of 5000 dollars a year, at the hazard of loſing immenſe ſums which will paſs thro' their hands, by their failing or abſconding. Can any thing be more hypocritical and falſe, than the title of the bill, or the remarks of the philoſophic Mr. Smith?

From the N. Y. Spectator.

CHAPTER OF BLUNDERS.

It ſeems to be the ill deſtiny of the preſent adminiſtration to make miſtakes, in almoſt every "eſſay towards a ſtatement," which they make; and the blunder-mania has infected the ſame party in the legiſlature. In the report on the ſubject of ſpoliations, it is ſtated that according to the 21ſt article of the treaty of London, of Nov. 19, 1794, every *American*, who ſhall hold a commiſſion from the enemies of France, as well as every ſeaman of *that nation*, compoſing the crew of the ſhips and veſſels, ſhall, by this fact alone, be declared a pirate, and treated as ſuch, *without ſuffering* the *party* to eſtabliſh, that the act was the conſequence of threats or violence."

Firſt, the language is incorrect. The words *that nation* are not preceded by any mention of a nation to explain which nation is intended—the word *American* refers to an individual—not to a nation. The words "*without ſuffering*," as the ſentence is conſtructed, can refer only to *American* and *ſeamen*, and *party* refers to the ſame.—The ſentence then runs thus: "Every American and every ſeamen, holding commiſſions of being on board of a ſhip belonging to the enemy of France, ſhall be treated as a pirate, *without ſuffering himſelf* to eſtabliſh," &c.

Theſe, however, are common miſtakes. Unfortunately for the committee which made the report, the 21ſt article of the treaty of London does not contain theſe proviſions—It contains a proviſion that the ſubjects of either party, accepting a foreign commiſſion or fitting out a privateer to act againſt the other party (Great-Britain or the United States) ſhall be deemed a pirate. This is a ſtipulation in all our treaties. But the remainder of the ſtatement, *that the party ſhall not be permitted to prove that he was forced on board of ſuch ſhip or impreſſed*, is not found in the treaty of London, but in a decree of the French, which declared every American found on board of Britiſh ſhips of war, to be a pirate, and condemned him to be puniſhed as a pirate, without ſuffering him to prove that he was impreſſed.—How the committee of the houſe of repreſentatives, could fall into ſuch a blunder, by referring a clauſe in a *French* Edict, to an article of the *treaty* of London, is left for *wiſe heads* to explain.

In the copy of the cenſus, publiſhed by authority, there is at leaſt one material error—the number of males, under 10 years of age, in the ſtate of New-York, is ſtated at 33,161—the true number is 83,161.—This miſtake of 50,000, in one figure, will be charged to the printer—but the heads of departments are reſponſible to the public for the accuracy of official ſtatements, printed under their own reviſal at the ſeat of government.

We all recollect the miſtakes and omiſſions in the Preſident's return of Law Caſes to the two houſes of Congreſs. We are not diſpoſed to be captious—but too many errors will not be carried to the account of *humanum eſt errare*. A repetition of ſuch egregious blunders will be ultimately charged to the account of groſs negligence. Indeed, the world talk loudly of a *want of ability* in the party at the head of affairs, to conduct the concerns of an extenſive coutry.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1802.

We publiſh in the firſt page of this day's paper, the ſpeech of Mr. BAYARD, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, upon the third reading of the bill from the Senate, entitled, "an act to amend the Judiciary Syſtem of the United States." Our readers are requeſted to give it an attentive peruſal. It ſhews what we are to expect from the new judicial ſyſtem, and demonſtrates, likewiſe, what was the principal object of the miniſterialiſts in bringing forward that ſyſtem.

LOUISIANA.

The following is copied from the weekly Political Regiſter, of March 6, edited by *William Cobbett*. It is the concluding remarks of an addreſs to the people of America, on the intereſting ſubject of France taking poſſeſſion of Louiſiana.

"IT is however, uſeleſs to talk of what might have been done. The regicide peace is made, and Louiſiana is ceded to France, whoſe well-fleſhed blood-hounds will be howling round the ſkirts of your ſettled plantations before you have time to collect the means of reſiſtance. Think not ignorant of any part, ſpot, property, or circumſtance of the territory, which they are about to poſſeſs. There is not a river, creek, a cove, an inlet, not a hill nor a dale, a rock nor a cave, of which they do not know the bearings and the dimenſions as well as I know the width and the length of the paper on which I am now writing. They have calculated, to a pound of gun-powder, and to a drop of blood, the means of ſevering from your authority, the ſtates of Kentucky and Tenneſſee; and remember, that I, whoſe voice you refuſed to liſten to in 1796, now tell you, that, unleſs you give up to them a great portion of your commerce with England, thoſe ſtates will, in leſs than two years, be attached to the republic of France. You have no earthly means of defence. Not that you are deſtitute of money or of men; but who will you find to march five hundred miles across a wilderneſs, to meet, at the end of their route, the marauders of Alexandria and Agra,—backed with the very ſettlers, whom you wiſh to preſerve from their graſp?

"By your treaty with Spain, you obtained the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi. This freedom you are now to obtain from France; and be you well aſſured, that ſhe will not grant it without an equivalent. What this equivalent may be, it is impoſſible for me preciſely to point out; but be it what it may, you muſt yield it, or yield your hopes to retain the dominions of Weſtern ſtates, which would be inſtantly ruined by the cloſing of the Miſſiſippi, and which, to avoid that ruin, would tranſfer their allegiance to the power on whoſe pleaſure their proſperity will ſolely depend.

"One of the reaſons, long ago given by French politicians, for obtaining poſſeſſion of Louiſiana, was to ſecure a certain and never failing ſupply of proviſions and lumber for their Weſt India colonies; and, as they will find theſe articles in abundance in Kentucky and Tenneſſee, at a much cheaper rate than in the Atlantic ſtates, it is more than probable, that they will prefer the taking poſſeſſion of ſettlements already formed to the forming of ſettlements for themſelves, which requires that ſort of induſtry and perſeverance, for the practice of which they are diſpoſed neither by nature nor their habits. If they ſhould determine on this, the ground of your preſent complaint, of too-widely extended territory, will in part be removed; but, wide as is the wilderneſs that divides you from Kentucky, you will ſoon find yourſelves too near to your neighbours. You have, it is true, neither pictures nor ſtatues for them to ſtea', but the moment they are told, that there are ten thouſand bags of dollars in the bank of Philadelphia, that moment muſt you reſolve to kill them on the way, or quietly to yield your throats to their knives."

Extract of a letter from Columbia county.

"The election has turned out remarkably well for the federal ticket in this county. The following is a ſtatement of the whole number of votes throughout the county:

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Federal.		*Antifederal.*	
P. Silveſter	1678	J. Warner	1492
S. Edmonds	1674	B. Birdſall	1491
M. Livingſton	1598	J. Holly	1481
A. Kellog	1596	A. Spencer	1456

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Federal.		*Antifederal.*	
Livingſton	1619	Vann Neſs	1507

Majority for Livingſton, 112—and laſt fall Van Neſs had upwards of 400 majority in this county." *(N. Y. E. P.)*

Lettera from the northward informs us of the following intereſting particulars reſpecting the election in the following counties, viz.—Albany, the whole Federal ticket ſucceeds—Renſſelaer, the like, Mr. Tibbits is the Federal member of congreſs—Columbia, the like, Mr. Henry Livingſton the Federal member of congreſs, in place of Mr. Van Neſs, the preſent antifederal member; it is mentioned that on the antifederal liſt of members of aſſembly for this county, the name of the notorious *Ambroſe Spencer* appeared, the whole ticket failed, and Spencer has leſs votes than any name on the ticket—In Dutchleſs, the votes had not been all canvaſſed, the calculation is that half the ticket will be federal—Ulſter is all Federal, and Mr. C. Elmendorf, who had been removed from the office of attorney of the diſtrict, is choſen againſt Lucas Elmendorf, his ſucceſſor in office, and preſent antifederal member! *(Ibid.)*

Accounts received in town ſtate, that 8 federal repreſentatives in congreſs are elected in the ſtate of New-York. *(Balt. Fed Gaz.)*

Definitive Treaty ſigned!

From a Poſtſcript to the N. York Gazette.

New-York, May 13.

By the Brothers, capt. Hall, arrived this morning, in 40 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the New-York Gazette have received the news of the ſigning of the DEFINITIVE TREATY, which they haſten to lay before the public.

LONDON, March 29.

Downing-ſtreet, March 29.

My Lord,

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that Mr. Moore, aſſiſtant ſecretary to the marquis Cornwallis, is juſt arrived with the Definitive Treaty, which was ſigned at Amiens on the 27th inſt. by his majeſty's plenipotentiary, and the plenipotentiaries of France, Spain, and the Batavian Republic.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

HAWKESBURY.

To the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.

From Col. Gaſcoigne, to the Mayor of Liverpool.

Houſe of Commons, March 29.

Immediately upon receiving information that the Definitive Treaty was ſigned, I made application to lord Hawkeſbury's office for information reſpecting the time that would be allowed for importation of the produce of the captured iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, about to be ceded to the Belligerent Powers. After ſome heſitation received for anſwer, that no part of the Definitive Treaty, could be with propriety made public officially, until the time had been ratified, which would require a fortnight in time.

(Signed) ISAAC GASCOIGNE, M. P.

For Liverpool.

We have likewiſe received the following from one of the firſt commercial houſes in Liverpool, incloſing the news:

"We beg leave to refer you to the above account, and have only to add, that our markets continue extremely heavy, and are at a loſs to ſay how it may affect the prices of produce generally. We ſhall, however, take the earlieſt opportunity of adviſing you of any change which may take place.

Fire-Work!

Mr. DERIEUX,

Has juſt arrived from Norfolk, with a Grand Preparation of

FIRE-WORKS,

Which he propoſes to exhibit in the Hay-Market Garden,

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT.

Mr. DERIEUX flatters himſelf that, from the ſpecimen he gave laſt Winter, at the ſame place, and the great accommodations making by the proprietor of the Garden—Illumination of a variety of colored Lamps, &c. that he will not fail to gratify the Company that may honor him with their preſence. Particulars of the Exhibition, and the Order of Fire, will be expreſſed in the Hand-Bills of the day, and ſamples given every evening in the interim.

Richmond, May 18, 1802.

FOR SALE,

FOR READY MONEY,

AGREEABLE to a Deed of Truſt, executed to the ſubſcriber by Mr. Lain Jones, to ſecure the payment of debts due to *Robert Rives, & Co.* and *Brown, Rives, & Co* (as will more fully appear by a reference to ſaid deed) will be expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 4th day of June next, at Mr. Samuel Dyer's ſtore, in Albemarle county, one *Certain Tract or Parcel of Land*, containing by eſtimation, 61 ACRES, lying and being in Albemarle county, on the waters of Totier creek; it being the remainder of a Tract of Land purchaſed by Orland Jones, father of the ſaid Lain Jones, of a certain James Anthony, and bounded by the Lands of Joſeph Coleman, &c.

Martin Dawſon.

Milton, May 8, 1802. ep 3w

The famous and complete Horse

STIRLING,

(Never beaten but once, and then by accident)

WAS imported from London by the subscriber, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at 4 years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the Racing Calendar, and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (4 miles one furlong and one hundred and thirty eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf; and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile [of the New-Market course] in one minute, which is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a little exaggerated, as is probable it was but for further satisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Maty. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it might have been fitly pronounced, that the horse went swifter than the wind, it being very seldom the most violent wind makes such way. The greatest known velocity of a ship at sea is six marine leagues in an hour, and supposing the ship to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impressed it, the speed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Alcot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, [this was the first time he started.] He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, 15 subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E H. Delme, esq. he won a sol. plate at New-Market, Duke's Course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, [Round Course] four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capsicum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutten's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796 he won at New-Market the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potfos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlingtons Albourne. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear a match at New-Market for 300 guineas each; received forfeit from sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, [seven subscribers] beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's Course, [four miles.] He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, [which will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day August following] at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three Guineas the leap, to be paid at the stable-door, or or Six Guineas the season, and Ten Guineas to insure a mare to be with foal, with One Dollar to the Groom, the money in every instance to be paid before the mares are removed. Good pasturage, GRATIS, with an addition of 600 acres, to what the subscriber had last year; servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 a week, which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use. Grain will be furnished at the market price, for which the money must be sent, and the greatest attention will be paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Six Guineas the season, and so Ten Guineas to insure, will be expected with the mares.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 1st, 1802. law12w.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that STIRLING was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, [one of the best sons of Eclipse] his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsey, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of Newcastle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

THOMAS STIRLING.

The celebrated running Horse

Cormorant,

Will stand the ensuing season at the Bowling Green, to cover fifty Mares only, besides a part of his owner's at TEN POUNDS each, and One Dollar to the Groom. With this condition, if the money is paid by the 10th of August next, any mare failing to prove with foal, may go the next season, *gratis*; and should the death or removal of the horse prevent a colt then, the money shall be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse. The sooner gentlemen engage their mares the better, as not a single one over the above number will be taken in. CORMORANT was a winner 19 times against the best horses in England, has been frequently advertised and a full account of his racing given; suffice it *now* to say that he is in high health and condition, that a very great proportion of the mares covered by him last season are in foal, and those that failed [if any] may be sent again this season, *gratis*, if the owners of such, who have not paid me, will do it by the 1st of May next: those that have paid are entitled. CORMORANT has been a capital racer, is a very beautiful horse, has more of the true Arabian blood than any horse in America, and his stock are remarkably handsome and active. If gentlemen prefer it, their mares may be covered at Five Guineas the season, without any condition.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 1, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

"I do certify, that CORMORANT was bred by me, and got by Woodpecker; his dam Nettletop, by Squirril, his grandam by Bajazet; great grandam by Regulus; great, great grandam by Lonsdale's Arabian; his great, great, great grandam by Darley's Arabian; his great, great, great, great grandam by the Byerly Turk; his great, great, great, great, great grandam by the Tafolet Barb; his great, great, great, great, great grandam by Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

"The above is so valuable a horse, both on account of his speed and blood [which is the best in England] that I am sorry he is about to leave the country.

[1aw12] "EGREMONT."

100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Amherst county, about twelve months ago, a Negro Man named

BILLY:

He is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and of a tawny complexion. He was purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. It is probable he may be now lurking in or about the neighborhood of Petersburg, as his mother resides in that place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said runaway to me.

THOMAS BIBB.

Sports of the Turf.

ON Wednesday, the 26th day of May next, will be run for over the Broad Rock Course, near Manchester and Richmond, a purse of 300 dollars, three mile heats.—The day following a purse of 150 dollars, two mile heats—And on the third day a Sweepstake, for three years old Colts, two mile heats. Entrance 50 dollars, play or pay. This subscription will be kept open until the evening of the first days purse; the money to be run for each day, will be hung up at the starting place. The rules which this Turf will be regulated by, as to the weights, will be the same as the New-Market rules. Gentlemen who start horses can be accommodated with stables, litter and forage.

WILLIAM BALL,

Proprietor of the Turf.

Broad Rock, March 29, 1802. ep 6t

N. B. This is a new course, and is allowed by every person who has seen it to be equal to anyon the continent.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

Genessee.

For Sale, all the Subscriber's

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the state of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the subscriber offers it for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one sixth Cash, and the remainder payable in six annual payments with lawful interest.

The mills are situated at Hopeton, Lyons, Sodus, Genneffee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Painted-Post, Bath and Canisteo, several of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houses are situated in Bath, Painted Post, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of these towns. All of which will positively be sold, except the house and farm occupied by the subscriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing at Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

I HAVE FOR SALE, ABOUT

300 Acres of Land,

ON the west side of the road leading from Manchester to Petersburg, about 50 acres of which are cleared, and has been much improved by the late encampment. There is as fine a spring upon it as any below the Mountains.—This land is adapted to the culture of all kinds of small grain. There is some excellent land yet to clear, with a great deal of fine timber upon it.

I have also for sale, about 100 Acres of LAND on the east side of the above mentioned road, on Grindal Creek and adjoining the Ampthill estate. This is good wheat land, and there may be some fine meadow made on it. Any person inclinable to purchase either or both the above tracts may view the lands and the terms made known by applying to

H. RANDOLPH.

Chester Lodge, April 21st, 1802.

FOR SALE, BY

Pickett, Pollard, and Johnston,

German Oznaburgs; ‡ Coffee;
Crates of Queen's Ware; ‡ Brown Sugar;
Glass Ware; ‡ Madeira & Sherry Wine;
Black Pepper; ‡ Sack Salt.

*** CASH given for STOCK of the UNITED STATES, and for STATE CERTIFICATES.

Richmond, April 23, 1802. ep 6w

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,

Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:

Imported in the ship Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

KNOWSLEY

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds Sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]
"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's Push forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old. Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert, 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellessima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable or involuntary escapes or accidents.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare-Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

The Hay Market Gardens,

In this City, are OPEN for the SEASON.

AS great improvements have been made therein since the last season, and still greater going on, with the addition of the Musical Gallery in which is placed the elegant ORGAN, imported last fall from London, containing eight stops, with a kettle drum and triangles, so as to form a complete band of music, together with the large Ball Room now completing. The proprietor flatters himself that from his determination to prosecute his plan of establishing this place of genteel resort, that his endeavors will meet the patronage of the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and the public generally. It is his intention to procure the best Musicians (vocal and instrumental, to accompany the Organ occasionally) and to give frequent specimens of FIRE and WATER WORKS, for which no extra charge will be made, except on benefits for performers of peculiar merit.

The Gates of entrance as last year, 1/6 each grown person, and half price for children, for which all the amusements of riding in the Flying Cigs, Semivertical Coaches, (that are now preparing) and the sportive games are to be enjoyed without further charge, except those who choose to sit in the Musical Gallery; they are to pay 1/6 more at the stair way, and in proportion for children. No admission can be had to the Orchestra only by Amateurs on invitation.

Divine music will be performed on Sunday afternoons, where such Ladies or Gentlemen who wish to join the choir will be invited to the Music Gallery; during which, the utmost decorum will be observed.

Music will be provided on Wednesday evenings for dancing, at no expence to the company. The best liquors and other refreshments will be constantly supplied, to be paid for by those who use them.

A few good waiters are wanted.

Richmond, April 22d, 1802.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton;
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

THE subscriber will take fifty apprentices, to be employed in the several braches of the manufacture of Arms, at the State Manufactory, near this city.—Such young men, *throughout the State*, as wish to avail themselves of that art, so valuable and profitable in a country like our's, (where experienced workmen in that line are rarely to be found) now have an opportunity to learn it of the most skilful artists, who are employed there.—Young men from the country, of about sixteen years of age, will be preferred, but no objection on account of age, will be made to any man, of good character, under forty, who may be desirous of learning the art.

Good accommodations will be furnished, and strict attention paid to their instruction and deportment.

John Clarke.

Richmond May 1, 1802. [3m]